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College Observatory some of her personal astronomical treasures, including stained glass panels once in the Tulse Hill home. Further bequests to Wellesley College are found in her will. In a letter written in her extreme illness, stating her decision to make this gift, occurs a passage which shows her vision of what America and the students of the American colleges ought to be and do.

The first sentence refers to the superb carrying out of the fire drill, which saved so many lives in the great fire of a year ago at Wellesley, and the energy and devotion of the alumnae which raised the three million restoration and endowment fund. She says:

I rejoice over the splendid spirit shown by the old Wellesleyans! I believe in the real great America! I believe in Wellesley College, one of its far-seeing creations! It is to such colleges for the training of young life to create the New Heaven and New Earth to which we all look forward.

SARAH F. WHITING

WHITIN OBSERVATORY,
WELLESLEY COLLEGE

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND THE MAYO FOUNDATION

THE executive committee of the board of regents of the University of Minnesota has prepared a report in which it recommends that the university establish graduate work at Rochester, Minnesota, that such work be directed by the graduate school through its dean and the medical school graduate committee, that professors and other teachers be appointed on the nomination of the same committee, to carry on graduate teaching and research at Rochester, and that the offer of clinical and other facilities and gifts made by the Mayo Foundation be accepted.

The terms of the agreement are to be as follows:

1. The agreement is made between William J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo as founders; the Mayo Foundation; Burt W. Eaton, George W. Granger and Harry J. Harwick, trustees of the \$1,500,000; and the university. It sets forth copies of the articles of the foundation and of the two trust agreements and asserts or provides:

2. That the Mayos and their associates have entered into an agreement with the foundation for the period of six years after September 1, 1915, to pay all moneys and provide all subjects, facilities and material necessary to enable the foundation to carry out its agreement with the university.

3. That the board of regents is by law required to manage the university and appoint its professors and employees and fix their salaries and may accept in trust gifts and bequests upon the terms and conditions on which they are granted.

4. That the university is maintaining a medical school and is carrying on graduate medical and surgical instruction and has determined to increase its faculty, secure additional facilities, sites and material, appoint additional professors and assistants and carry on part of the work of the school of medicine at Rochester.

5. That the foundation gives and grants to the university free of charge the right to use for medical and surgical education and research space and rooms and equipment in a certain building in Rochester, together with all clinical and other materials and opportunities for graduate medical and surgical work available at the Mayo Clinic, St. Mary's Hospital, the Kahler Sanatorium and the Colonial Sanatorium in Rochester, for a period of six years after September 1, 1915.

6. That the foundation also agrees during that period to pay all salaries fixed by the board of regents and payable to professors, assistant professors and instructors appointed by the board.

7. That until September 1, 1921, the net income of each of the trust funds shall remain in the hands of the trustees as an added increment to the principal of the funds.

8. That from and after September 1, 1921, the principal of the funds and all accumulations to that date shall be turned over to and become the property of the university.

9. That the funds and the income therefrom are granted in trust to be used by the university as follows: (a) The principal shall always be kept intact by the board of regents and be

invested in suitable securities; (b) The income from the funds shall be used for the purpose of graduate medical and surgical instruction and research carried on under the direction of the board of regents at Rochester, Minn., with the understanding that appropriations may be made for carrying on medical investigations anywhere within or outside the state of Minnesota.

10. That the agreement may be terminated at any time on or before September 1, 1921, upon one year's notice given by either of the parties to the other, subject to the cooperation of all parties to discharge to the satisfaction of the university outstanding obligations to graduate students.

11. That the university accepts the gifts and grants, and obligates itself annually to furnish to the foundation until September 1, 1921, a budget stating the needs of this branch of the work at Rochester.

CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

THE committee of inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, appointed to report upon conditions at the University of Utah which have led to the resignation of seventeen members of the university faculty, has made a preliminary report. Its findings are concurred in by all the members of the committee who have been able to examine the evidence, who are: E. R. A. Seligman, chairman, Columbia University; John Dewey, Columbia University; Frank Fetter, Princeton University; J. P. Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania; A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins University; H. C. Warren, Princeton University.

The report is printed in full in *The Nation* and in *School and Society*. Of the eight findings of the committee three are as follows:

I. With regard to the nature of the grounds given by the president as his reasons for recommending the dismissal of certain professors on March 17 last, the committee finds as follows: (1) Of the four charges brought against these professors, two specify acts—namely (a) uttering in a private conversation with a colleague an unfavorable opinion of the chairman of the board of

regents, and (b) speaking, in private conversation, in "a very uncomplimentary way of the university administration"—which are not proper grounds for the dismissal of university teachers. (2) The president of the university and the chairman of the board of regents, by sanctioning the recent action and publication of the board, virtually gave notice that the expression by a professor, in private conversation, of an unfavorable judgment of their qualifications for office would be a ground for dismissal. This attitude, unjustifiable in general, the committee regards as especially unsuitable in officials of a state university.

IV. One of the causes of the resignation of members of the university faculty was the existence of conditions before March 17, such that the faculty had no proper means of bringing its views on university matters—when its views differed from those of the president—to the notice of the governing body. It was, in the opinion of the resigning professors, partly in consequence of these conditions that the board, on March 17, took action which those professors regarded as unjust to individuals and injurious to the interests of the university. Since the resignations, the board has adopted radical and excellently conceived alterations in the plan of administration of the university; these changes should give the University of Utah an exceptionally advanced position among American colleges, in respect to provision for consultation between faculty and trustees. The committee hopes that great good will result from these modifications of the university's administrative machinery; it feels constrained, however, to reserve final judgment as to the actual effect of the plans until their working under local conditions has been tested by experience. The committee deeply regrets that the board has refused to apply its new procedure at once to the cases which have recently come before it. The committee deems itself bound, in simple justice, to note that the credit for whatever benefits may accrue to the university from the reforms mentioned, must be given primarily to the professors who by their resignations made effective protest against the antecedent conditions certain of which these reforms are designed to correct.

VIII. One of the gravest and most regrettable features of the crisis at this university, in the committee's opinion, is the attitude still maintained by the board of regents towards numerous petitions asking for a thorough public investigation of the recent incidents and of general university conditions. These petitions, which have come